

LAST WORD ON THE WAR  
BY HERALD LEASED WIRE

# The Evening Herald

Has Ananias  
Looking Like  
a DIRTY  
Deuce.  
**HUERTA**

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VOL. 4, NO. 41.

# MEXICANS ARE LARDED

## HUERTA'S SOLDIERS OPEN SHARP ATTACK UPON AMERICAN CITY

### ENVOYS OF CARRANZA IN WASHINGTON ADVISE CHIEF TO BACK UP

Urgent Telegrams Sent to Constitutional Chief Today Containing American Government's Reply to His Note Regarding Evacuation of Vera Cruz. President and Cabinet Still Hope to Avert War With the Rebels.

### FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DEMAND TO KNOW WHETHER OR NOT WE ARE ACTUALLY AT WAR WITH MEXICO

War and Navy Departments Rush Forward Preparations for General Conflict With Lightning Speed Ten Thousand Troops Will Be Available for Vera Cruz Within the Week. Badger Now Commands Approaches to Mexican City.

(By Leased Wire to The Evening Herald.)

LAREDO, TEX., APRIL 24.—MEXICAN FEDERALISTS TODAY BROUGHT DESTRUCTION IN NUEVO LAREDO, ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THIS PLACE, BLEW UP THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITH DYNAMITE, AND THEN TURNED THEIR GUNS ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

AT 3 O'CLOCK THE MEXICAN TOWN WAS BURNING IN SEVERAL PLACES. ALL AVAILABLE UNITED STATES TROOPS HERE HAVE BEEN CALLED OUT TO CONTROL THE SITUATION.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THREE PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE MEXICAN FIRE, BUT IN THE EXCITEMENT PREVAILING IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO VERIFY THIS REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

AMERICANS ATTRACTED TO THE BORDER SAID THAT PROBABLY TEN OR TWELVE MEXICANS WERE SEEN TO FALL WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS ON BORDER PATROL RETURNED THE FIRE.

AMONG THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN NUEVO LAREDO WERE THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE, THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, THE FLOUR MILL, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THIS SECTION OF THE SOUTHWEST, THE POST OFFICE, THEATER AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

AT 3:15 THE FIRE ORIGINATING FROM THE EXPLOSIONS OR DELIBERATELY SET, HAD SPREAD TO ALL QUARTERS OF THE CITY WHICH APPEARED DOOMED.

ANOTHER REPORT WAS THAT THE MEXICANS AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAD A BRISK SKIRMISH ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY, THE ACCURATE AMERICAN FIRE DRIVING THE FEDERALISTS BACK.

THE FEDERALISTS OPENED FIRE ON THE AMERICANS AS THE FEDERAL TROOP TRAINS PULLED OUT OF THE CITY. FROM CAR WINDOWS AND PLATFORMS THE MEXICANS BEGAN A RAPID FIRE, AIMING INDISCRIMINATELY AT ANY PERSON IN SIGHT.

### "ARE WE AT WAR OR NOT?" ASK THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—SYMPTOMS OF UNEASINESS OVER THE PRESENT INDIFFERENT STATE OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES ARE BEGINNING TO MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT SOON WILL BE CALLED TO THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING SOME STATEMENT TO MAKE IT CLEAR WHETHER OR NOT A STATE OF WAR ACTUALLY EXISTS.

### CARRANZA'S MEN ADVISE HIM TO BACK UP

Washington, April 24.—After a conference at the state department with secretary Bryan, representatives of the constitutionalists here late today telegraphed to General Carranza, advising that he maintain a neutral attitude toward the United States in its difficulty with the Huerta government.

constitutionals in conference were assured that no offensive movement from Vera Cruz was contemplated by the United States and that as soon as repatriation and amends could be forced from the Huerta faction the custom house in that city would be turned back to the authorities duly constituted to receive it.

BADGER ADDS TO OUR DEAD AT VERA CRUZ  
Washington, April 24.—A dispatch from Admiral Badger to the navy department late today adds to the list of American dead

at Vera Cruz the following: Louis Frank Roswell, chief gunner's mate, home address, Cotterville, Ill.; next of kin, father, William H. Roswell; Randolph Sumnerlin, private, home address, 1015 E. 12th street, Willacoochee, Ga.; next of kin, father, Benjamin Sumnerlin.

WAR DEPARTMENT SEEMES WITH MARTIAL PREPARATION  
Washington, April 24.—The war department, bustling with activity today, following the first actual movement of the army in the Mexican crisis, the departure of the fifth brigade of the first division from Galveston for Vera Cruz. Major General Wood was in charge of the movement.

Meantime conditions on the Texas border were considered. Despite the friendly attitude assumed by General Pancho Villa in his statement, citizens along the border were apprehensive and the department received several applications for additional border guards.

General Wood and his aides carefully scanned all information regarding the concentration of constitutionalist forces in the neighborhood of Juarez where Villa, Wilson and his advisors awaited word of charge O'Shaughnessy. Navy and war department officials considered plans for further operations, would be undertaken into the territory controlled by the constitutionalists at this time. The possibility of requests of support from congress for carrying on further operations by the president increased today.

PREPARATIONS OF WAR  
WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—President Wilson and his war staff today proceeded with their plans for operations in Mexico with businesslike expedition.

The day found every available American war ship plowing southward for the Mexican coast on the Atlantic and the Pacific and a full brigade of the first army division shipping in transports from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

This army force would place more than 19,000 American troops in the support to hold the city or begin offensive operations toward Mexico City with Vera Cruz as a base.

No further plans for aggressive operations about Vera Cruz were made today.

The president told callers that for the present no general campaign, outside Vera Cruz was planned and that no further campaign would be begun unless General Huerta declared war or sought repatriation for the seizure of the city.

The president told Representative Fitzgerald that no further war funds were needed as yet and that none would be asked for unless a general war was precipitated by Huerta.

Meantime reports from Admiral Badger in Vera Cruz said that the city was comparatively quiet and that the American forces were doing their utmost to restore order and aid in the restoration of business. Bands from the American fleet gave concerts in the streets, where a few hours before rifles heralded death and injury.

By tomorrow Admiral Badger will have 8,500 marines and bluejackets ashore at Vera Cruz, sufficient, he says, to repulse any effort that may be made by the Mexican forces under General Maas, now at Soledad, 35 miles away. The transports conveyed by the first torpedo boat division were expected to get away late today or tonight.

The whereabouts of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge, who last night informed the state department that he was leaving Mexico City with his passports, is now a matter of some speculation. He had announced his intention of going to

Vera Cruz by railroad, but private dispatches today reported him on the way to Matamoros, the Pacific coast. The department was unable to get any information later than Mr. O'Shaughnessy's announced intention of leaving by way of Vera Cruz.

The situation on the northern border of Mexico was carefully studied by the war department. Secretary Daniels of the navy department said that no attack on American forces by the constitutionalists in northern Mexico was feared and was decided that no offensive operations should be begun in constitutionalist territory.

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BEHEVED CARRANZA SEEKING TO HOLD FORCES TOGETHER  
The president wished it to be impressed generally that the United States had not adopted a threatening attitude toward the constitutionalists but merely that it expected them to remain neutral while the government continued to seek repatriation for indemnities from the Huerta government.

Official messages from American Consul General George C. Carother describing his meeting with General Villa reached the president. In those Villa would not join with Huerta and the information was conveyed that General Carranza, by his strong protest against the capture of Vera Cruz, had shown Huerta, prostrate, the American government further there will be a continuation of efforts to obtain repatriation. President Wilson considers that in accordance with the national policy the American government could even push its way into the interior of the country to obtain redress for wrongs without actually being in a state of war with the Mexican people. He, however, realizes that Huerta, by refusing to his support a great part of the Mexican nation, may actually precipitate a general war, but it is certain that the United States will not enter a war unless it has to come from Mexico before the president appears before congress for more power or funds.

"WATCHFUL WAITING" POLICY IS STILL IN JOB  
Secretary Daniels said the government's attitude was now one of "watchful waiting" to determine what Huerta would do. All the cabinet members looked on the situation as having been more definitely determined by the complete occupation of Vera Cruz.

General Villa's attitude was again a subject of discussion and it was apparent that some of the officials took a "wait and see" policy.

They were not ready to believe that the constitutionalists would be friendly and evidenced a disposition to await further proof of their neutrality.

Secretary Bryan has his opinion beyond pointing to the fact that most of the time of the cabinet meeting had been occupied in other matters.

Another question was whether or not troops would be sent to Texas, said he thought there was not the slightest danger of any invasion but that more troops might possibly be sent to relieve business among the border residents.

MARINES NOW CONTROL ALL APPROACHES TO VERA CRUZ  
Vera Cruz, April 24.—American marines and bluejackets controlled today a point of at least five miles around the city of Vera Cruz, under normal conditions had been virtually restored.

Outposts were pushed forward on a southern front, the water supply station at Trelaria, and marines and sailors were dispatched there on a train to their residences at 7:30 o'clock in the evening and there were strictly obeyed. As a result the night hours were quiet. It was generally expected that unless some untoward incident occurred today the "fourth hours" would be extended.

Some 200 Americans, mostly women

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### TROOPS DRIVE BACK MOB

Militia Win Partial Victory in Opening Skirmish With Armed Strikers in Colorado Hills.

FORCES OF THE REDS COMPELLED TO DIVIDE

Handicraft of Men Under General Chase Hold Situation in Check While Balance of State Forces Wait for Their Pay.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Trinidad, Colo., April 24.—The opening skirmish in the war between the Colorado national guard and the striking coal miners of southern Colorado today near Hunker Hill resulted in a victory for the guardsmen, according to reports reaching here early this afternoon.

A message from Rome at 12:44 says: "Strikers have split. Half gone up Curtis canyon, other half gone south."

The troop train which left Denver yesterday and has been creeping slowly into the center of the strike zone since daylight today, was then at Durango.

A report that the artillery has been detained at Monson was later denied. A scouting party was mounted at this point. The strikers are said to have stopped two coal trains. A little later a scouting party captured a party of strikers near Hunker Hill. After a few minutes' firing the strikers withdrew. It is believed there were no casualties.

FIGHTING OPENS TODAY AT HUNKER HILL  
Trinidad, Colo., April 24.—Fighting between state troops and armed strikers opened shortly after 10 o'clock at Hunker Hill, a short distance south of Durango, according to reports just received here. The strikers are reported to have captured two trains.

The strikers have turned their horses loose and are outstripping.

General Chase has established communication with Rome and he reports that the strikers are concentrating in the vicinity of the Hunker Hill.

A party of 200 men equipped on a night train near Hunker Hill were suddenly dispersed and run into a party of strikers. They were unable to see the attacking party and several minutes elapsed between the time the troops left their horses and firing began.

It is estimated that about 200 strikers are engaged in the night with the state troops. The main body of the strikers is still said to be in the vicinity of Hunker Hill, northeast of Aguilera. Major Hamrock at Ludlow is endeavoring to get in communication with General Chase.

Discussion between strike leaders of the Aguilera and Ludlow colonies led to a division of the forces. It is reported from union circles, The Ludlow leaders sought to induce the Aguilera and Fremont county strikers to join them at the Black Hills. They refused, however, and insisted upon precipitating a conflict near Hunker Hill.

While the bodies of the Ludlow veterans were being borne to the cemetery, 25 strikers left the procession secured an auto truck and left in the direction of Ludlow with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

TROOPS WILL NOT MOVE UNTIL STATE PAYS UP  
Denver, Colo., April 24.—That no orders have been issued to members of troop C, Colorado national guard to entrain for Trinidad for strike service, was stated today by Colonel G. M. Lee, assistant adjutant general and

(Continued from Page Two.)

### STARS AND STRIPES ARE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT BY ANGRY MEXICAN MOBS

American Club in Mexico City Stoned by Natives; American Stores Looted and Lives of American Citizens Threatened, According to Five Hundred Frightened Refugees Who Reach Vera Cruz Today to Take Ship for States.

### HUERTA NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCE THE CAPTURE OF ALL POINTS ALONG FRONTIER OF THE UNITED STATES

Declared by Busy Publications That Battleship Louisiana Has Been Blown Up, That Great Victory Over Americans Has Been Won at Vera Cruz and That the "Colossus of the North" Generally Is About to Blow Up.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) MEXICO CITY, APRIL 24.—(BY REFUGEE TRAIN TO VERA CRUZ, APRIL 24.)—Mobs in the streets of Mexico City were trampling under foot the stars and stripes and were threatening American pedestrians when the refugee train, engaged under the auspices of the British and German legations, left for Vera Cruz carrying some 500 fugitives of various nationalities.

The position of American citizens left in the federal capital was regarded as critical.

Selwyn O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires; Lieutenant Bowen of the navy and Captain Wm. A. Burnside of the army were to leave on Thursday night for Matanzas on the Pacific coast under special arrangement with Provisional President Huerta.

Immediately after the news of the landing of American bluejackets and marines was made known in the federal capital, by extra editions of the local newspapers, crowds of students and government employees began to gather.

By dusk the mob had assembled in front of the American club, where they smashed windows and howled insults and threats at the Americans inside, all of whom they threatened to assassinate.

An appeal to the governor of the federal district brought police protection, but not before the crowd had shattered the windows in the club house and in the adjoining property, belonging to Americans.

Until 2 o'clock in the morning bands of excited Mexicans marched through the streets singing the Mexican national anthem and shouting "Death to the Americans."

An American security store was looted by the mob at midnight. The police looked on without taking any action.

The American club, the leading American hotelery and the offices of the Mexican Herald, were closed, owing to the threats of the mob to burn them and murder their occupants.

The British, German and French legations in the federal capital were prepared at a moment's notice to gather at the previously arranged concentration district, which had been provisionally to stand a siege.

HUERTA NEWSPAPERS REPORT WHOLE BORDER CAPTURED  
The newspapers, probably acting under the directions of General Huerta, issued many extra editions, in which they printed dispatches stating that El Paso, Laredo, Nogales and other places had been taken by the Mexicans.

The federal dispatches announced that the federal troops had gained a great victory at Vera Cruz, and they expected to surround and drive the American invaders into the sea.

The papers also declared that the battleship Louisiana had been sunk by a Mexican torpedo.

Another dispatch from the south said that Emilio Zapata, the southern chief, was coming to join forces with Huerta.

All the American officials employed by the National railroads and the Mexican railway company were immediately discharged by the government as order that no trains could be operated except under the supervision of the government.

At the American embassy orders were expected from the Mexican government that the army and ammunition recently permitted to enter should be taken up.

This was in retaliation for the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American fleet. At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening Charge O'Shaughnessy had not received his passports, but he was preparing to leave. The refugee train took twenty hours to make the

Journey from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

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### El Paso Passes a Nervous Night

Mexican Troops and American Regulars Sleep on Their Arms Within Stone's Throw of Each Other.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) El Paso, Tex., April 24.—While warlike were plying two oceans and troop ships were loading for Mexican ports, the rebel garrison at Juarez and the American troops in this city spent a peaceful though watchful night within a stone's throw of each other.

An early American visitor to the other side of the river today remarked to a Mexican friend: "Well, we slept on our arms last night, how did you get along over here?"

"Oh, we slept on our pillows," was the response, and both laughed.

The night was devoid of incident, but the most nervous of El Paso's population were frequently thrown into alarm. Did a motorcycle give vent to its rapid preliminary snorts, or an automobile tire explode, or the fire alarm whistle blow, there immediately followed a deluge of inquiries over the telephone into the newspaper offices.

"Has the battle begun?" was the invariable query.

El Paso was an armed camp, largely for the reassuring effect of the troops on the more nervous citizens. Cannon were pointed on the highlands of the city at the water reservoir, two battalions of infantry, but the most nervous of El Paso's population were frequently thrown into alarm. Did a motorcycle give vent to its rapid preliminary snorts, or an automobile tire explode, or the fire alarm whistle blow, there immediately followed a deluge of inquiries over the telephone into the newspaper offices.

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